## Ensiness Motices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK \$100,000 worth of furniture-coverings and draperles just opened, at about one-half their value. SHEP-PARD KNAPP & Co., Sixth-ave, and 15th-st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Ourse malaria, hay fever, chills and catarrh; paradise for shidron; trains leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m. and 1.35 p. m.; annex boat from foot of Pine-st., 4.05 p. m. Ten drops of Angostura Bitters impart a discass. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world removed Angostura, manufactured only by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is stated that the Pope has written a letter on religious matters to President Grevy of France. = There was fighting about Guayaquil in Ecuador. = The trial of Jews accused of killing a Christian girl continues at Uyreghhaza in Hungary. \_\_\_ It was rumored in Dublin that James Carey, the informer, had left that city. Louise Michel was convicted of assailing the French Government and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. — Preparations were begun in England for giving a banquet to the American rifle team. Peaceful relations between France and China concerning Tonquin, it was stated, could be estab-

DOMESTIC .- A deputation of Irishmen presented the President yesterday with the resolution about "assisted emigration" adopted at the Philadelphia Convention. === The 71st Regiment returned from the State Camp of Instruction and was relieved by the 7th. — A body supposed to be that of Engene Roth, of New-York, was found near Sandy Hook. === President Potter, of Union College, has prepared a statement about the affairs of the institution. Paymaster Wasson was sentenced to be discharged dishonorably and to be imprisoned for eighteen months. \_\_\_\_ Teemer won the single scull race at Pullman, and Havlan and Lee the The Madison dyke over the Mississippi River near Alton, Ill., gave way before the flood and thousands of acres were overflowed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Charley Kempiand, Flower of Meath, Duchess, Compensation, Parole and Belle of the North won the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. == The Seawanhaka Corinthian regatta was a failure on account of lack of wind. Miss Leonard was taken before Justice Duffy, but was not batled. === Grand Master Simmons announced his appointments. === The nixth annual games of the American Athletic Club took place. — John Chisholm, a vagabond carpenter, shot and killed his wife in Newark. A hard-glove fight was fought near East New-Bicycle races were contested by the Kings County wheelmen. - The Yale College Base Ball Club suffered defeat at the hands of the Princeton nine. ...... A young man from Cleveland was drowned at Coney Island on Friday. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.95 cents. \_\_\_\_ Stocks were excessively full, and after small fluctuations closed steady.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 87°; lowest, 66°; avbrage, 7558°.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will begin in its issue of July 8th the publication of a new story by Edgar Fawcett, entitled

AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN.

This is a story of New-York life and social aspirations and is likely to prove of even greater interest than Mr. Faucett's former novel, "A Gentleman of Leisure," which was especially popular in social circles through out the city.

Army officers will be forcibly reminded by the sentence of Major Wasson that gambling is a dangerous practice for them to indulge in. The guilty paymaster is to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, to be confined in the penitentiary for eighteen months and to have the findings of the court-martial published in the journals of the State which sent him to West Point. His friends will probably regard his purishment as altogether too severe; but disinterested persons will think he is not too harshly treated.

When Mr. Abram S. Hewitt talks he always says something worth listening to. A conversation which a TRIBUNE reporter has had with him will be found on another page of this issue, and will be read with interest. Even those who do not agree with all of Mr. Hewitt's statements will at least admire the independence with which they are expressed. The talk abounds in wise suggestions; one of them is that a Home should be established in this city for poor people over sixty years of age who have led virtuous lives but who find themselves without friends when they are old. One or two institutions of this kind already exist in New-York, but they are full. Mr. Stewart and several other men of vast wealth at one time thought of laying up treasure in such a Home; but for some reason they all failed to do it. A great opportunity, therefore, still remains open.

The President yesterday received the delegation of Irish citizens who went to Washington to remonstrate against pauper immigration from Ireland with the consideration which the high character and personal merit of the callers demanded. They obtained the assurance that the subject had already received the attention of this Government and that the laws now in existence should be strictly enforced. The only difficulty under which the delegation labored is that the facts in the case do not appear to bear out the statements in the Philadelphia Convention's resolution which furnished the principal reason for this visit to the Chief Executive. However, as we do not want paupers to come here, whether from Ireland or any other country, the call which these gentlemen made on the President will probably have a good effect. If any of the local poor-boards in Ireland have had it in their minds to run off their poor upon us, they will not be so apt to do it now that hey know the United States authorities are esecially on guard against them.

The appointment of Lord Reay (born Baron

African Colonies, which is announced in our cable letter, is a wise move on the part of Mr. Gladstone, and will go far toward securing the broad ends of the English Liberals' policy in Cape affairs. Lord Reay's diplomatic training was obtained in the Netherlands, and he has been described as a man who is familiar with the inner feelings of both the Dutch and the English. Although his powers are not mentioned, doubtless the High Commissioner goes out armed with authority to settle a great many points arising out of the complications between the English and the Boers which are now referred to the far away British Government. Under such circumstances he will be able to do much to keep the native population quiet, and the colonial Ministries contented, and to remove the substantial grounds of the Boers' complaints. If he can do this the Liberals will rejpice, and the English Tories will be deprived lead to life-long penal servitude. Neither is of one of their most effective weapons against the present Gladstone Ministry-the charge of mismanagement in South Africa.

Although the rumor of an agreement between France and China is not confirmed, the indications are that one will be reached presently. Every day dispatches come from Paris announcing that a friendly adjustment of the differences between the two nations is considered probable. As no facts are given as a basis for the assertion, probably a wish for peace is the father of the rumor. There is a feeling of uneasiness in the French Chamber of Deputies at the prospect of a serious campaign in Tonquin which the Ministry has quickly perceived, and a change in the tone of official utterance therefore is noticeable. China, for her part, dreads complications with Europe, and the conciliatory statements of Marquis Tseng indicate that the authorities at Peking would not object to peace with honor. But it is hard to see how any compromise can be arranged without concessions on both sides which neither will like to make. M. Challemel-Lacour will have to take back his assertion that China's suzerainty over Anam cannot be recognized by France, and the Celestial Empire will have to deviate considerably from the policy of preventing foreign trade except at seaports.

JUDGE HOADLY'S BAD START. The Democrats of Ohio cannot be numbered among the truly happy. Their nomination of Judge Hoadly begins to loom before them in the form of a blunder, and the more they contemplate it, the less happy they feel. We present in another column some of the outward manifestations of this internal agony, and the array is both interesting and striking. Anything funnier, under the existing circumstances, than the Judge's speech of acceptance. we have not seen in a long while. He knew that his nomination was a bitter dose to the Bourbons of the party, yet he coolly informed them that he had hated slavery and had been forced to part company with the Democracy until the colored man had been given the full measure of his rights. That was rubbing salt into their wounds in a most vigorous way. It is not likely that a declaration of that sort will of climatic conditions. Oaks and pines, and arouse the "mossbacks" to enthusiasm during even alpine plants, flourish on the flanks of the the campaign, or cause them to rally at the polls in great numbers on election day.

General Ward's remarkable speech is sufficient evidence of his state of mind. He had no word of commendation for the Judge, and instead of promising support for the ticket, announced that he should devote the campaign to his ewn candidacy for the Senate. It is evident from this and from the joint lamentations of the General and Senator Thurman that the Judge will start on his race with the Bourbon element hostile to him. In addition to this, he will be hampered by his championship of free rum and by his atheistic sentiments. What many of the delegates thought of the latter as an element of danger is shown by our extracts. They appear to put the Judge before the people of the State as a defender of the extreme Democratic position of "Free rum and no Sunday," of National wealth will be established. and that is scarcely likely to be a popular atti-

tude in a State like Ohio. These are sufficiently heavy drawbacks to be placed upon a candidate at the opening of the campaign, but there is a more serious one yet. While the Judge was rejoicing over his victory and was "rubbing it in " on the Bourbons, a lot of young Democrats, headed by the bright young Editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, improved the shining hour by reorganizing the State Committee. They ousted John G. Thompson and all the other friends of Judge Hoadly and put their own men in their places. The Judge protested in vain, and finally left Columbus threatening to withdraw from the ticket. We trust he will think better of it and not give the Republicans so serious a disappointment as that. It is true that a candidate who, before he has been two days in the field, succeeds in offending both the veterans and the young men of his party, and who is confronted with the necessity of making his campaign with a hostile State Committee, cannot be said to have a bright prospect; but copious outpourings from the barrel may make things look brighter. We hope he will remain in the

A LULL IN IRISH AGITATION.

There are unmistakable evidences that the great mass of Irish people in this country are themselves weary of Irish agitation. Since the Philadelphia convention there has been a perceptible falling oft in enthusiasm for the cause. The leaders in the reorganized league have been making earnest and persistent efforts to collect money for the Parnell Fund, and to arouse the Irish to fresh exertions in other directions, but the responses have been sluggish. It is evident that the new league does not command the enthusiasm which sent money so freely into the treasury of the old organization. The leaders themselves are at variance on the subject. The Irish World, which did such valuable service in collecting money for the old league, refuses to make any efforts in behalf of the Parnell Fund and carefully refrains from giving either sympathy or support to the

new organization. But even The Irish World has lost in large measure the hold it formerly had upon the Irish masses. It has been trying for a month or more to raise a "Martyrs' Fund " for the benefit of the families of the executed Dublin assassins, and has succeeded in collecting only \$1,360. In its latest issue the paper assumes a violence of tone which betrays the desperateness of the case. The Editor appeals for contributions, not only of sufficient amount to send \$1,000 to the families of each of the four men who have been hanged, but also for the establishment of a standing fund for the benefit of future caught and hanged assassins. In support of his plan the Editor uses this extraordinary language: "There are many brave and resolute men who would gladly lay down their "lives for Ireland, but cannot do so owing to "their family obligations, and who, if they con-" sidered that their families would be provided "for by a grateful country, would gladly sacrifice all for Ireland's independence. These are " facts which speak home to the feelings and con-

worthy of the name will recognize them by his early and practical aid."

That is simply offering a prize for murder, but as it is only bestowed upon the murderer's family, after he has been hanged for his crime, we doubt if it will incite much competition. The truth is that the inexorable course of British justice has done more than anything else to bring about the present lull in Irish agitation. Four men executed in Dublin for assassination and four more sentenced in London to penal servitude for life for attempting to free Ireland by dynamite explosions, have had a quieting effect upon the policy of violence. The short time ago to get up a "British scare" by blowing up a building or two in London, looks upon the matter now in a different light. He of them. is unable to see any fun in it if it is going to the assassination of British officials an exhilarating pastime if informers are going to betray the assassins and lead them by a short cut to the gallows. The offer of \$1,000 to the assassin's family is not a sufficient inducement to send men to death so certain as this.

THE FOREST WEALTH OF MEXICO. The untold treasures of gold and silver in the mines of Mexico have dazzled the eyes of adventurers for centuries so that the world has been practically blind to the marvellous forest wealth of that country. Of late years, however, the increased demand for beautiful cabinet material has made it profitable to export some of the fine-grained woods which flourish there, and the waning lumber supply of this country has called attention to the value of Mexican timber trees. Our sister republic is to be congratulated on the fact that its Central Government has awakened to an appreciation of its wealth in this particular. The first practical step in what promises to be a comprehensive forest policy has just been taken by the Government in contracting for the planting of two million trees in the famous Valley of Mexico, which was stripped long ago of its forests. These trees are to be planted in four years, at the rate of 500,000 per annum, and the young of each varietyash, eucalyptus, acacias, ligustrum japonicum, and the rest-are to be maintained for two years by the contractor before he is paid for the planting. It is not probable that the Government is very far in advance of public sentiment in so important a matter, and no doubt private planters will keep abreast of the National authorities in the enterprise. The scheme aunounced includes the translation of standard treatises on sylviculture and the education of certain graduates of the school of agriculture in the science of

forestry. It is not to be presumed that a nation will deliberately set about the planting of trees and allow its wealth of standing timber to be recklessly squandered. Lying, as Mexico does, in both the temperate and torrid zones, with a copious rainfall, a great variety of aborescent growth is insured. But in addition to this, its varied surface, with high table lands and lofty mountain ranges, offers a still greater variety mountains, while trees which furnish the dyes and gums and fruits of the tropics are found at their base. Over one hundred species of trees whose word is of economical value are known to be indigenous, while trees which grow anywhere in the world could probably be acclimated in some part of the Republic. We know little here of the most valuable Mexican cabinet woods, but they show a tone and texture superior to the finest products of the East, and have been introduced in many of the newer buildings of California with striking effect. If the step just taken by the Federal Government is the beginning of a comprehensive system of forest management which looks to the preservation of a constant supply of these choice forest products, the civilized world will reap a substantial advantage and an unfailing source

The fact that so little is known of the products of Mexican forests even at home ought to point out to the authorities the necessity of making a thorough appraisement of their resources. Notwithstanding the immense mineral wealth of Mexico no adequate geological survey of the country has ever been made. Such a survey, which would include a careful examination of the soils and forests as well as of the mines and quarries of the country, giving a correct estimate of the natural wealth of the Republic, would prove an immediately profitable investment. Without doubt many new fields of industry would be discovered by skilled scientific research, and, what is perhaps still more important, an authoritative statement of the value and variety of the country's products would stimulate immigration and enterprise. Capital seeks investment in fields which are thoroughly and accurately known. A survey like that which has been undertaken by several of our own States, and an investigation of the quality and quantity of forest products like that just completed by our present Census Bureau, would give the world what it has never yet possessed-an accurate idea of the commercial possibilities of Mexico.

MIDSUMMER DAY.

This Sunday happens to fall upon the apriversary of an important religious festival kept in ancient days in England, and one which still has a curious attraction for most thoughtful people. The twenty-fourth of June was then called Midsummer Day, sacred to St. John the Baptist, and was full of half pagan, half Christian fancies concerning the meeting of the soul and God in the woods, due probably quite as much to old Draidical teachings as to the great prophet who dwelt in the wilderness. Our English ancestors gathered boughs on St. John's Eve and dressed their doors with them as a sign that like the Baptist they would draw near to God through the forest and the pure, strong influences of growing things. They made solemn marches through the streets at midnight, waving oak branches and chanting a wild peculiar anthem, all with the same significance. The Yorkshire cotter and the crofter of Surrey observed many such rites which would seem to most Americans the sheerest superstition. A month later, for instance, they began the harvest by kindling twelve fires on the hilltops to invoke the aid of the apostles, one being beaten out with contempt as containing the soul of Judas. They could not, in short, look at the green forest or the yellow wheat, without feeling that God and Christ were immediately behind them. We are wiser in our generation. We, too, resort to the woods and such wildernesses as we can find on St. John's Eve. But it is because we are driven out of town by malaria or heat or fashion. What has God to do with our goings or comings? Or with our harvests ?

Another strange belief of those ignorant, leisurely people, was that on St. John's Eve soul of every sleeper actually left the body for a brief space and visited the place where, some day, death would come to it. As tion between body and soul, the night was

man was bold enough to keep watch at the church door, he would see the spirits of all such as should die during the coming year pass in in as should die during the coming year pass in in a ghostly procession to receive absolution. How absurd all these superstitions seem to us now. These old people fell into them, we think, because they were ignorant and idle. They were too leisurely-they took time from money-making to think of their Maker, His influences upon them, their own death, and to build up fantastic beliefs about them. We have something else to do. We build railroads, speculate, not in the fate of the soul, but in beef, flour, stocks, land in Dakota, and houses restless Irish patriot who thought it such fun a in the city. As for the way and place of our death we never have time to think of them, much less to desert our bodies to go in search

> Last night, the pious peasant believed, of all nights of the year, that a corner of the veil was lifted which hid that other country to which be was going, so he made his prayers and sang his hymns. That coming land with its spectural shapes, its eternal terrors and rewards, filled up most of his life. The country is the same to which we are all going; the veil still hangs between it and us; it never has been lifted. But we do not trouble ourselves at all about it. We know when we are going to California or Paris. We are eager about the train or steamer we shall take and have our time planned out. Yet our going is uncertain. But for that dim land to which we must inexorably depart some day, which filled up the books and thoughts and daily talk of our forefathers, we have no plans or words. It is scarcely held civil to mention it to each other. What has caused this great change in the current of human thought? Is it that those who went before us had too little actual knowledge and so pried into the unseen, or that we are crowded too closely by bricks and railways and daily worthless gossip to look through them to the stars?

THE WIDOW SHARESPEARE. As a result of some researches he has lately been making, Mr. Moncure D. Conway informs a dumbfounded world that the Widow Shakespeare took to herself a second husband. Mr. Conway does not mention the second husband's name, but the omission is perhaps immaterial, since no matter what that gentleman called himself in the specific, history will be sure to discard the specific for the generic, and speak of him as he was doubtless commonly spoken of by his contemporaries, simply as the husband of Shakespeare's widow. It is never pleasant for a man to have his identity slighted in favor of another man's identity, particularly when the other man was his wife's first husband. But the husband of Shakespeare's widow when he be came a candidate for that position must have realized the fate that awaited him. Perhaps he was so madly in love with her that the question of the future of his identity never occurred to him. We have heard of such reckless devotion.

After thinking the matter all over we are sure every intelligent student of social science will be inclined to wish that Mr. Conway had kept the secret of the marriage of Shakespeare's widow locked up in his own bosom. For white its disclosure, beyond making a good "personal" for the newspapers, serves no good purpose, it certainly does serve one or two evil ones. It can be confidently counted upon, for instance, to cause a revival of the tiresome controversy concerning the authorship of 'the plays of Shakespeare." Those who hold that Shakespeare did not write them will see in the marriage of his widow confirmation of their theory strong as holy writ. "Do you suppose," they will argue, "that if Shakespeare had been marvellous enough to create the unequal, the undying works that are ascribed to him; if it had been indeed true that none but himself could be his parallel, and that he was not for a day only but for all time, that his widow ever could have found it in her heart to commit the colossal and preposterous anti-climax of marrying again? Think you that if Shakespeare was as consummate a student of human nature as was the man that wrote the dramas bearing his name, his mastery over the one individual female heart in which he was most interested was so inadequate as to render possible a husband of Shakespeare's widow ?" This line of reasoning may not have the strength of the Brooklyn Bridge cables, but it is strong enough to return Shakespeare to the forefront of profitless discussion and thus to render him a weariness to the universal flesh.

And if this consideration did not seem of sufficient account to Mr. Conway to constrain him to suppress the husband of Shakespeare's widow, he might at least have been led to do so out of respect for poetic justice and the poetic proprieties. The truth is not always to be spoken-not that it is ever to be violated, but that it is sometimes to be left unrecorded. Mankind has been under the impression that Shakespeare's widow remained a widow. Why disturb that impression and thus furnish stander with a new weapon with which to assault womankind ? 'If the woman that had loved and been loved by Shakespeare was so inconstant as to marry again, talk not of the abiding love of the sex. The grand passion is a grand humbug which endures for a little season and then vanishes away. The husband of Shakespeare's widow! Bahfrailty, fickleness, your name is woman." In some such terms the cynic will comment upon Mr. Conway's discovery, and the result may be one of those social panies that occasionally devastate society. He who makes one fling at woman grow where two flings grew before is to be hailed as a true philanthropist. We regret to say that we cancall Mr. Conway a philanthropist. He chose to sacrifice womankind on the altar of an uncommonly novel piece of news. We admit that his was a terrible temptation, but there is no reason, if he had taken a good grip upon his better self, why he should not have resisted it.

Next winter when the debating societies of the period renew their exercises and east about for fresh provocations for affirmatives and negatives, let them not forget the subject we now have in hand. Who was the more reprehensible, the widow of Shakespeare for marrying again, or M. D. Conway for giving her away 7 A debate on that question, with a jury of six ladies and six gentlemen to render a decision, could not fail to prove interesting.

ANCIENT PLANTS AND FLOWERS. is now nearly two years since Emil Brugsch Rey while prospecting for stray mummies struck the famous lead of royal coffins at Deir-el-Bahari, but ardent Egyptologists are still studying the remains, and every now and then some interesting morsel of discovered truth is given to the world. Ashmes I, founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty, was carefully folded up and laid away 500 years or so -a century more or less doesn't count-before the well-greaved Greeks were drinking delight of battle on the ringing plains of windy Troy; but leaves and flowers and fruits were found mingled with his dust, and Dr. Schweinfurth has been investigating these remnants of an ancient flora with striking success. Wreaths and votive offerings and funeral repasts of garden truck would naturally be dry and juiceless after resting for 3,500 years on the bosom of a destecated king, but under judicious manipulation in hot water the dry cells swelled into their original plumpness, and the leaves, attached to cardboard and treated like recent specimens, were sent to Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew and exhibited at a late soirée of the Royal Society. Not only were the forms of the leaves so far restored that they could pe botanically identified, but the intricate venation of the flower petals could be plainly traced, the coloring of blies, largspurs and other flowers was displayed, and even the distinctive odors of some specimens were preserved. From Dr. Schweinfurth's interesting memoir it

appears that the wreaths were made of certain leaves folded to hold the petals of blue and white water lilies (Nymphaa carulea and N. Lotus), identical with the beautiful flowers so common now in Lower Egypt and which have often been exhibited at the monthly horticultural meetings here. What every man had a natural terror of this separa- | now passes for the lotus (Nelumbium) is a plant of much later introduction. How the particular spe-Bentinck) as High Commissioner for the South | wictions of every Irishman, and he who is usually spent in prayers and vigila. If any cles of Minusops which furnished the wreath leaves

certain other leaves were those of a cultivated watermelon and not of a wild colocynth which they closely resemble, all show how difficult it is for any secret to clude the search of modern science. Dr. Schweinfurth concludes that Amenhotep I was probably buried in the spring time, inasmuch as the leaves of the willow which formed his funeral wreath (salix safsaf) were small and pale, thus indicating that the year was yet young. Another deduction is that commerce between Greece and Egypt had been established as early as the time of Ulysses, for in the cuffin of one Pharaoh was a basket of a variety of lichen which is to-day sold in every drug bazaar of Egypt for its supposed medicinal qualities and as a flavoring for the daily bread of the Arab. There is no place in Egypt where this lichen can grow, and the supply probably came from the islands of the Greek Archipelago, as it does to-day. The seeds of a Greek juniper (Juniperus Phanicea) which were also found, furnished corroborative testimony as to this supposed trans-Mediterranean commerce.

It is worth noting that the specimens in this most ancient hortus siccus—grasses, leaves, and flowers of many widely separated genera—do not show the slightest difference from the same species as they exist to-day in the minutest details of form, texture or perhaps even of color. No doubt the men whose bodies were buried in the nineteenth century B. C. were very human and resembled men of the nineteenth century A. D. in all essentials as closely as the acacia flowers in Pharaoh's coffin resembled those which now bloom on the banks of the Nile. Evolution is a marvellously slow process.

The (new) World has plenty of zeal but not so much knowledge. When it speaks of the father of the person charged with the coupon frauds as " au honored Republican," it pays a generous tribute to its own inaccuracy. The gentleman in question, as everybody knows but The (new) World, is an honored Democrat. When last heard of his friends were urging Mr. Cleveland to appoint him Superinendent of the Insurance Department.

P. S .- For the benefit of The (new) World we would state that the Mr. Cleveland alluded to is not "an honored Republican," but a Democrat occupying a prominent position in the State Goverament.

"Two things," said Kant, "fill me with awe-the contemplation of the starry heavens and the sense ot moral responsibility in man." If Kant were now in the flesh another thing would fill him with awe, with inverted awe-the contortions of the Democratic party as they vainly endeavor to straddle on the tariff question.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman and Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court, spent some hours in Buffalo on Fri-lay, and visited Fort Porter unofficially.

The Rev. Edmund Didier, of St. Vincent's R. C. Church, Baltimore, will celebrate the twenty-lifth anniversary of his ordination to-morrow.

The late Nathaniel Monteflore, of London, be questhed about \$50,000 to various charities, principally to those connected with the Jewish Church. On July 4 the monument to the late ex-Governor Williams of Indiana will be unveiled at Wheatland. Addresses will be made by Senators Voorhees and Harrison, ex-Senators McDonald and Hendricks, ex-Governor Baker, and others.

The Hon, Daniel Pearce, of Central Falls, R. L., who celebrated his ninetieth burthday last week, is now serving his fifty second year as justice of the peace. He has been married sixty-eight years and has eighteen grandchildren and thirty-two great grandchildren. His son, Daniel Pearce, ir., aged sixty five, is said to be the oldest man in New-England whose parents are both living.

Judge Hoadly, who has captured the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, is described as a bright little man with a boyish face, and a complexion which almost approaches the color of a ripe banana. Upon the stump he is not brilliant, but he speaks rapidly, and with nervous emphasis and self-

Alexander Castellani, the famous antiquary, whose death at the age of fifty-nine is announced from Naples, was active in the revolutionary movement in Rome in 1848. Deeply implicated in the conspiracy of 1852, he was imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, but, successfully feigning madness, was liberated and sent out of the Pontifical States. From that time he devoted himself to antiquarian promiting the devoted making collections, in which he dealt largely. His knowledge of these matters was protound, and his opinions carried the weight of undoubted authority. In polities he was an extreme Republican, and was president of the "Socitreme Republican, and was preety of the Rights of Man."

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Montgomery Blair is lying seriously ill at his summer residence near Silver Spring, Md.

NASHUA, N. H., June 23.-It is reported that Chief Justice Doe will soon resign on account of ill-health. He has been almost continuously in service since 1859. Ex-Judge Jeremiah Smith, of Dover, who is a son of a former Chief Justice, will probably be

GENERAL NOTES.

Americans who have been or expect to be in London will be interested in the statement that Madame Tussaud's famous waxworks are about to be removed to a handsome gallery built for them in the

Brady, the veteran Washington photographer, has found among his old collections an admirable daguerrectype of John Howard Payne; and this and an accompanying picture of Mr. Corcoran have been reproduced in an attractive two-page card.

A practical joker has been sent to jail for a year by a Swiss Criminal Court for merely having in his possession a document inscribed as follows: Bank, doing business in Nowhere, promises to pay on presentation a hundred francs. Director, Prince Carni-val. Note: Whoever forges bank notes will be sent to a watering-place for fifteen years.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson Smith, presidentelect of Trinity College, has issued a letter to the alumni of the institution calling upon them for their active support in advancing its interests. He directs attention to the fact that the college possesses grounds and buildings which have cost between \$700,000 and \$300,000, and ha other assets producing an income of \$20,000. The faculty of the college now comprises ten professors and seven lecturers. The needs of the college are: First, students; and second, additional funds for the general endowment fund, for new professorships, for the library, and for the erection of buildings.

A question has arisen between the English and French Governments relative to the right of fishing on and round the Ecréhow rocks, situated half-way be tween Jersey and the French coast. They have been regarded as a dependency of Jersey for 600 years, and are only valuable for the purposes of fishing and gather-ing seaweed. The French commander asserts the neutrality of the rocks and a right by the French to fish

The first lightning-express train of the direct service between Paris and Constantinople, consisting of two sleeping-cars, a dining-car and a baggage-car, left Paris at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of June 5, reached Vienna the next night at 11:45 o'clock, and was due in Constantinople on the morning of June 9; or rather the passengers were due at that time, for the train runs only o Varna, on the Black Sea, and is there met by a steamto varin, on the Black Sea, and is there met by a steam-bout. Thirty-two passengers took the train at Paris, but twenty-one of them stopped at Vienna, where only one man and one woman were waiting to take their places. The fire from Paris to Constantinople is \$90; not including meals and incidental expenses.

A thoughtful article by Mr. Clarence Gordon in the July number of The Manhattan urges the impor tance of the movement initiated by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake for the instruction of immigrants, but proposes a radically different method of accomplishing the desired result. Mr. Holyoake advocates a National guidebook, issued by the Government; Mr. Gordon thinks that a guide-book would not meet the needs of immi

ganized effort at restoring the fisheries of this country wa made by New-York not over twenty years ago. Harper' Magazine in 1867 first called general attention to the necessity of restocking the rivers and the project of fish farming. At that time only three States had Fish Comissions or enforced any fish laws. Now twenty-three States and the general Government have orga commissions. This country followed but improved the system in vogue in Europe—American hatching houses are only variations of those of the French Gov ment at Huninque—yet European opinion is already urging the adoption of American improvements through urging the adoption of American improvements through a no less compleuous mouthpiece than the Prince of Wales, who lately read before the Fisheries Conference in London a paper on the subject prepared by his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh.

TOWN TALE-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

PERSONAL, LEGAL AND THEATRICAL. THE GREAT CHICKEN-BUTCHER.—Eli Robbins, who died on Thursday in Brooklyn, had stalls in all the city markets of this city and Boston for the sale of poultry. He was familiarly spoken of as "the great chicken-butcher," as one might speak of a large cattle-raiser in the West. His residence at Smith and Livingston sts., Brooklyn, was regarded at one time as among the finest in the city. His sales of dressed poultry and game amounted to many thousands of birds each day, standing orders from the city hotels forming the bulk of the business. Although the foundation of his large fortune was laid in this business, a large part of his wealth was the result of real estate opera tions along Fulton-st., before that street was really defined. Twenty-five years ago, buying "the Com through which Fulton-st. has since been extended, was not unlike the purchase at the same period of lots on Fifth-ave., in the vicinity of Central Park. Both were

"CHARLEY" BACKUS'S HABITS .- "Nearly all the obituaries of the dead minstrel," said one of his longest and warmest friends, " give the idea that he was parsimonious to the degree of stinginess. That was not the case, as all who have had business dealings with him will testify. He was a stickler for the letter of a contract, and would not pay more than he thought services or whatever he wished to buy were worth, but if he did not like your price that was an end of the bargain. If he thought it fair he paid cash and wasted no words. His reputation for clor mess he knew very well, and attributed it to the class of fellows who were always opening wine and expected him in vain to do the same thing. He once alluded to it by saying: 'Oh! let 'em talk about stingy Charley! They won't have to subscribe or get up a benefit to bury him when he diea.'" He once turned a Rochester doctor out of his house for telling him, who never drank anything but a depended entirely on his abandonment of habits of dis-sipation. He afterward said that "the old country fool evidently thought it was safe to assume that because he was a minstrel be was a drunken loafer." He had several physicians in consultation during his last illness, and much astonished his friends after they were gone by accurate imitations of the looks, manners, voices and language of each of them When told that he had little chance of life he sent for his relatives and apologeti-cally told them of his intention of leaving nothing to them and everything to his wife, because they had enough of this world's goods. He made his will accordingly. Of the four partners in the San Francisco Minstrels as organized here, Bernard, Birch, Wamboid and Backus, Buckus was not only the youngest and strongest, but apparently the healthlest. Wambold and Birch have been invalids for years. Birch was one of the few survivors of the wreck of the Central America and was cast away on a raft in mid-ocean for a week, greatly enfecting him in after years. Yet Backus is the first to go. For years past-after their establishment in Broadway opposite the Sturtevant House-the partners have been accustomed to calculate that every performance averaged each one of them fifty dollars.

THE DEBTORS' PRISON .- " Ludiow Street Jah," said a lawyer, on reading the recent presentment of the Grand Jury, "is the only debtors' prison in a country which has abolished imprisonment for debt. It is true that fraud in connection with the indebtedness must be alleged, but as orders of arrest are granted on ex parte allegations the grossest outrages are possible, and praciteally the law thus cruelly punishes what may be a misfortune, not a crime." Several years ago THE TRIBUNE, for the purpose of investigating this institution, had one of its reporters committed by due process of law. strictly following all the forms in court and the Sheriff's office, for a pairry debt of \$20. One reporter lent his associate \$20, and subsequently, hearing his debtor say he was going to New-Jersey, made the necessary affidavit of indebtedness and the allegation that the debter was about to leave the State. The Judge signed the order without looking at it, the Sheriff seized the man on the street and hurried him off to jail after offering to provide him ball for pay. The subsequent exposures led to a general jail delivery, one of the Judges of the Court taking upon himself to examine all the imprisoned persons, and discharging several of those whose cases were of great hardship. "There ought to be," said the same lawyer quoted above, "no order of arrest granted without a hearing being accorded before actual imprisonment, and the Court should insist on thorough proof of the fraudulent intent. We have such examinations in lunaey cases."

TRIAL IN DEFENDANT'S ABSENCE .- " It is a rare thing for prisoners to be tried in their absence,in this country,' said a prominent lawyer in the Sessions Court, alluding to the conviction of the Woodhall Sisters before Justice Ford. "It is common enough in France and England," he added, "and sentences now hang there over the heads of many persons who are in this country. Even non-residents of those countries and citizens of this country are under sentence in contumaciam, as it is called. Notably there is the case of General John C. Fremont, as president of some corporation, who is under sentence in France. There was a somewhat interesting case tried in London years ago of one Mary Graham, w'o had taken refuge in this city. It is a singular circumstance that her lawyer was the same who defended the Woodhall sisters in their absence." "Will the Woodhalls be produced !" "Oh! I should say so. Their offence is a simple assault, and their interests here are too large to permit of their going away. And to go away would be a confession of wrong-doing in the Gill

BITS OF CRITICISM.

MR. JAMES'S PESSIMISM.—In Mr. Henry James's view of life, if we may trust his melancholy though subtle novels, and the hints thrown out in this delicate criticism, we have the lowest form of the rapidly dwindling Puritaine faith, a thin sort of pessimism which recognizes the taint in human things without recognizing any divine remedy for that taint, which believes in no real power to fight against the inevitable evolution of things, which believes in nothing, indeed, except the importance of critical lucidity in contemplating the facts of life, and in the mild despondency which that contemplation is agt to inspire.—(The London Spectator.

THE SOURCE OF TROLLOPE'S SUCCESS .-THE SOURCE OF TROLLOPE'S SUCCESS.—
The source of his success in describing the things that
lay nearest to him, and describing them without any of
those artistic perversions that come, as we have said,
from a powerful magination, from a cynical humor, or
from a desire to look, as George Eliot expressest, for the
suppressed transitions that unite all contrasts, the essence
of this love of reality was his extreme interest in character. This is the fine and admirable quality in Troltope,
this is what will preserve his best things in spite of those
deficiencies which keep him from standing on quite the
same level as the masters.—[Henry James in The
Century. Century.

Century.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON WORDSWORTH.—I doubt whether any one admires Wordsworth more than 1 do. I admire him, first of all, for the very simple and solid reason that he is such an exceedingly great poet. One puts him after Shakespoare and Milton. Shakespoare is out of comparison. Milton was, of course, a far greater artist; probably, also, a greater force. But the spiritual passion of Wordsworth, his spiritual passion where, as it, the magnificent sonnet of farewell to the River Duddon, for instance, he is at his highest, and "sees into the life of things," cannot be matched from Milton. I will not say it is beyond Milton, but he has never shown it. To match it, one must go to the ocean of Shakespeare. A second invaluable merit which I find in Wordsworth is this; he has something to say. Perhaps one prizes this merit the more as one grows old, and has less time left for trifling. Goethe got so sick of the fuss about form and technical details, without due care for adequate contents, that he said if he were younger he should take pleasure in setting the so-called art of the new school of poets at naught, and in trusting for his whole effect to his having something important to say. Dealing with no wide, varied and brilliant world, dealing with the common world close to him, and world, dealing with the common world close to him, and world, the hearthis, Wordsworth, like his great contemporary the Italian poet Leopardi, who also deals with a bounded world and uses few materials—Wordsworth, like Leopardi, that saidest of poets, brings me, finally, to what is perhaps Wordsworth's most distinctive virtue of all—his power of happiness and hope, his "deep power of joy."—[Macmillan's Magazine.

GEORGE ELIOT'S ELABORATION.—As regards

GEORGE ELIOT'S ELABORATION.—As regards grants and that the Government is not the best agent of instruction. His conclusion is that private enterprise and capital, laying out its own avenues of information and appropriating the results of State and National research, should establish a bureau of inquiry and intelligence, and publish periodically an industrial gazetteer, comprehensive, accurate and interesting. There can be no doubt of the importance of the result which Mr. Gordon desires to accomplish; whether or not his plan is practicable is another question.

It seems odd that European Princes should be urging before a Fish Commission the adoption of the example set by the United States for the encour agement of fish-culture; for while the art is an old one in Europe and extensively followed as a private business, it is comparatively new in America. The first or-GEORGE ELIOT'S ELABORATION .- As regards